

ATTACHMENT G – NOTICE OF INTENT

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MAR 07 2011

WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2011-XXXX-DWQ
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAG XXXXXX

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

STATEWIDE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
FOR BIOLOGICAL AND RESIDUAL PESTICIDE DISCHARGES TO WATERS OF THE
UNITED STATES
FROM VECTOR CONTROL APPLICATIONS

I. NOTICE OF INTENT STATUS (see Instructions)

Mark only one item ☒ A. New Applicator ☐ B. Change of Information: WDID# _____
☐ C. Change of ownership or responsibility: WDID# _____

II. DISCHARGER INFORMATION

A. Name Coachella Valley Mosquito & Vector Control District			
B. Mailing Address 43-420 Trader Place			
C. City Indio	D. County Riverside	E. State CA	F. Zip Code 92201
G. Contact Person Jeremy Wittie	H. Email address jwittie@crmvcd.org	I. Title Scientific Operations Manager	J. Phone 760-342-8287

III. BILLING ADDRESS (Enter Information only if different from Section II above)

A. Name			
B. Mailing Address			
C. City	D. County	E. State	F. Zip Code
G. Email address	H. Title	I. Phone	

IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Pesticide residues Biological and residual pesticides discharge to (check all that apply)*:

1. Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by Discharger.
☐ Name of the conveyance system: _____

2. Canals, ditches, or other constructed conveyance facilities owned and controlled by an entity other than the Discharger.
☒ Owner's name: Cochella Valley Water District / Imperial Irrigation District

Name of the conveyance system: Various un-named ag. ditches

3. ☒ Directly to river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.

☒ Name of water body: Whitewater Storm Channel, Salton Sea

* A map showing the affected areas for items 1 to 3 above may be included.

B. Regional Water Quality Control Board(s) where application areas are located

(REGION 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9): Region 7

(List all regions where pesticide application is proposed.)

A map showing the locations of A1-A3 in each Regional Water Board shall be included.

V. PESTICIDE APPLICATION INFORMATION

A. Target Organisms: ☒ Vector Larvae ☒ Adult Vector

B. Pesticides Used: List Name, and Active ingredients and, if known, degradation by-products

* See attached

C. Period of Application: Start Date 4/11/11 or ASAP End Date Until permit expiration

D. Types of Adjuvants Added by the Discharger: BVA Spray 13 EPA# 55206-2

VI. PESTICIDES APPLICATION PLAN

A. Has a Pesticides Application Plan been prepared?*

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, when will it be prepared? _____

* A copy of the PAP shall be included with the NOI.

B. Is the applicator familiar with its contents?

☒ Yes ☐ No

TENTATIVE ORDER

VII. NOTIFICATION

Have potentially affected governmental agencies been notified?

☒ Yes

☐ No

* letters will be sent 3/7/2011; Attached is draft that will be sent.

* If yes, a copy of the notifications shall be attached to the NOI.

VIII. FEE

Have you included payment of the filing fee (for first-time enrollees only) with this submittal?

☒ Yes

☐ NO

☐ NA


IX. CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the General Permit, including developing and implementing a monitoring program, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name:

Jeremy Witte

B. Signature:



Date:

3/2/2011

C. Title:

Scientific Operations Manager.

X. FOR STATE WATER BOARD USE ONLY

WDID:	Date NOI Received:	Date NOI Processed:
Case Handler's Initial:	Fee Amount Received: \$	Check #:

Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District
Pesticide Application Information
Larvacides Used

Trade Name	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration No.
Agnique MMF	poly (oxy-1,2ethanediyl), α -(C16-20 branched & linear alkyl)- ω -hydroxyl (100%)	53263-28
Altosid Briquets (30 day)	S-Methoprene	2724-375
Altosid Liquid Larvacide	(S)-Methoprene	2724-392
Altosid Pellets	(S)-Methoprene	2724-448
Altosid XR Briquets	(S)-Methoprene	2724-421
Natular G	Spinosad (mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)	8329-80
Natular T30	Spinosad (mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)	8329-85
Natular XRG	Spinosad (mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)	8329-83
Natular XRT	Spinosad (mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)	8329-84
Natular 2EC	Spinosad (mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)	8329-82
VectoBac G	Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)	73049-10
VectoBac WDG	Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)	73049-56
VectoBac 12AS	Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)	73049-38
VectoLex CG	Bacillus sphaericus (Bs)	73049-20
VectoLex WDG	Bacillus sphaericus (Bs)	73049-57
VectoLex WSP	Bacillus sphaericus (Bs)	73049-20
VectoMax CG	Bacillus sphaericus (Bs) and Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis (Bti)	73049-429

Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District
Pesticide Application Information
Adulticides Used

Trade Name	Active Ingredient	EPA Registration No.
Aqua-Reslin	Permethrin and technical Piperonyl Butoxide	432-796
BVA 13 Oil	Refined Petroleum Distillate	55206-2
Demand CS	Lambda-Cyhalothrin	100-1066
Pyrenone 25-5	Pyrethrin and technical Piperonyl Butoxide	432-1050
Pyrocide	Pyrethrin and technical Piperonyl Butoxide	1021-1569

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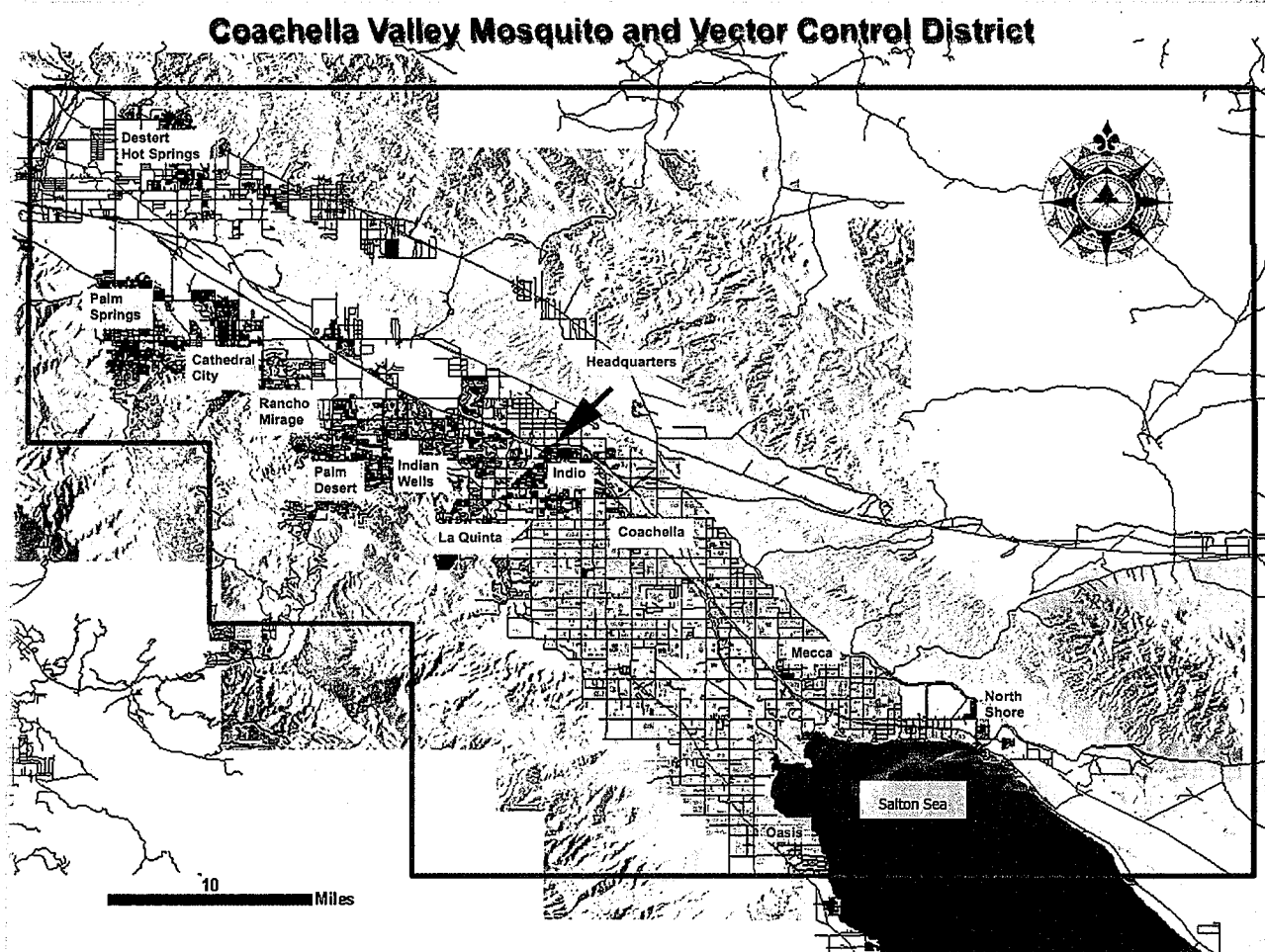
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY



**Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District
Pesticide Application Plan**

Pesticides Application Plan (PAP) Elements:

1. Description of All target areas, if different from the water body of the target area, in to which larvicides and adulticides are being planned to be applied or may be applied to control vectors. The description shall include adjacent areas, if different from the water body of the target areas;



Coachella Valley extends for approximately 45 miles (72 km) in Riverside county southeast from the San Bernardino mountains to the Salton Sea. It is approximately 15 miles (24 km) wide along most of its length, bounded on the west by the San Jacinto Mountains and the Santa Rosa Mountains and on the north and east by the Little San Bernardino Mountains. The Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District covers the entire valley and terminates at the Riverside/Imperial County line near the Salton Sea State Park. Larvacide and adulticide applications may occur anywhere in the specified region to bodies of water when deemed necessary by key mosquito and arbovirus surveillance indicators.

2. Discussion of the factors influencing the decision to select pesticide applications for vector control;

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California

3. Pesticide products or types expected to be used and if known, their degradation by-products, the method in which they are applied, and if applicable, the adjuvants and surfactants used;

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California

4. Description of ALL the application areas* and the target areas in the system that are being planned to be applied or may be applied. Provide a map showing these areas;

Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred solution, and whenever possible the District works with property owners to effect long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued applications as described in Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. The typical sources treated by this District include:

Freshwater swamps and marshes:

The vast freshwater swamps and marshes that formerly existed in the central valley of California have mostly been drained and converted to cultivated agricultural crops. Within federal and state property, a number of marshes have been created and operated to provide aquatic habitats for wildlife, especially water fowl. In the Coachella Valley, some of these marshes (primarily duck clubs or managed wetlands) are drained and re-filled periodically to enhance the primary productivity of the habitat, and under certain circumstances, this can result in large populations of mosquitoes.

Salt marshes:

In the Coachella Valley extensive salt marshes along the Salton Sea can produce enormous *Cx. tarsalis* broods, making human habitation in small communities along the Salton Sea virtually impossible. Natural decrease of the Salton Sea level, greatly reduced the *Cx. tarsalis* population in the area but *Cx. tarsalis* can still rise to significant numbers during the spring and fall posing a serious public health threat.

Temporary standing water:

There are several species of mosquitoes that can breed in water that stands only 1 to 2 weeks. Such habitats include irrigation tail water as well as standing water in irrigated pastures. Many mosquito species are found in these sources. Pastures and other agricultural lands are enormous mosquito producers, frequently generating huge broods of *Aedes*, *Psorophora*, and *Culex* mosquitoes.

Wastewater treatment facilities/Storm Water Retention Basins

Aquatic sites in this category include a wide variety of ponds, ditches and other structures designed to handle wastewater of some kind. Included are sewage treatment ponds, wetlands managed for denitrification and storm sewers systems.

Containers: Containers such as flowerpots, cans, treeholes, fountains and tires are excellent habitats for several *Culex*, *Aedes*, and *Culiseta* species. Abandoned or poorly maintained swimming pools also fall into this category. Typically problems with container breeders occurs during the wetter parts of the year.

1. Other control methods used (alternatives) and their limitations;

With any mosquito or other vector source, the District's first goal is to look for ways to eliminate the source, or, if that is not possible, for ways to reduce the vector potential. The most commonly used methods and their limitations are included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

Specific methods used by the District include physical control, biological control, public education, and working with both government and private property owners to find long-term water management strategies that meet their needs while minimizing the need for public health pesticide applications.

Mosquitofish, *Gambusia affinis*, is the most commonly used biological control agent for mosquitoes in the world. Correct use of this fish can provide safe, effective, and persistent suppression of a variety of mosquito species in many types of mosquito sources.

As with all safe and effective control agents, the use of mosquitofish requires a good knowledge of operational techniques and ecological implications, careful evaluation of stocking sites, use of appropriate stocking methods, and regular monitoring of stocked fish. The District has received written permission (5/1/2006) from the California Department of Fish and Game to stock mosquitofish in the Coachella Valley operates under the following conditions as specified by Fish and Game:

1. Fish and Game is notified prior to planting of mosquitofish in a drain or body of water that connects to the Salton Sea.
2. Fish and Game is notified prior to planting mosquitofish in the main stem of Salt creek.
3. Mosquitofish will not be planted in the following Desert Pupfish (Genus *Cyprinodon*) refugia ponds
 - a. McCallum/Simone pond and the Visitor center pond or any water course at the Thousand Palms Preserve, along Thousand Palms Canyon Drive.
 - b. The Seep pond, the Oasis pond or the Cienega (Sonoran) pond located at the Living Desert Zoological Gardens
 - c. The small pond behind the Salton Sea State Parks headquarters.
 - d. Any pond or water course located at the Dos Palmas Preserve.

The principal habitat characteristic that affects the successful use of mosquitofish is its relative stability. Mosquitofish usually are not effective in intermittently flooded areas unless a refuge impoundment is provided. Because of this, mosquitofish are more effective against mosquitoes breeding in permanent and semi-permanent water, such as *Culex* spp., *Anopheles* spp., and *Culiseta* spp., than against floodwater species, like *Aedes* spp. and *Psorophora* spp.

In the Coachella Valley, agricultural irrigation creates temporary, stagnant habitats of unpredictable flood durations that promote mosquito breeding. The District uses indigenous freshwater crustaceans called Tadpole shrimp (*Triops newberryi*) in limited organic agricultural operations to help deter and control mosquito breeding in these habitats.

Factors such as water retention time, soil type, mosquito species, and various agricultural practices limit the usefulness of this opportunistic predator for wide scale use as a biological control agent in the Coachella Valley.

4. How much product is needed and how this amount was determined;

Note – Estimates based on usage during the 2010 calendar year. Products with * in first year of use thus estimate was produced after one fiscal quarter of ordering not usage.

Product	EPA Reg Number	Estimated Annual Usage Calendar Year	Unit of Measure
Larvacides			
Agnique MMF	53263-28	665.00	gal
Altosid Briquets	2727-375	3,715.00	units
Altosid XR	2724-451	9,278.00	units
Altosid Pellets	2724-448	7,798.00	lbs
Altosid Liquid Larvacide	2724-392	13.00	gal
Natular 2EC*	8329-82	20.00	gal
Natular G*	8329-80	4,000.00	lbs
Natular G30*	8329-83	1,600.00	lbs
Natular T30*	8329-85	4,800.00	units
Natular XRT*	8329-84	4,400.00	units
Vectobac 12 AS	73049-38	58.00	gal
Vectobac G	73049-10	11,500.00	lbs
Vectobac WDG	73049-56	264.50	lbs
Vectolex WDG	73049-57	410.00	lbs
Vectolex WSP	73049-20	835.00	units
Vectolex CG	73049-20	1,640.00	lbs
Vectomax CG	73049-429	4,000.00	lbs
Adulticides			
Aqua-Reslin	432-1277	5.5	gal
Demand CS	100-1066	6.3	gal
Pyrenone 25-5	432-1050	21.2	gal

5. Representative monitoring locations* and the justification for selecting these locations;

Please see the MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan

6. If applicable, list the gates or control structures and inspection schedule of those gates or control structures to ensure that they are not leaking;

Not applicable to the duties of the District at this time.

9. Evaluation of available BMPs to determine if there are feasible alternatives to the selected pesticide application project that could reduce potential water quality impacts; and

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California

10. Description of the BMPs to be implemented. The BMPs shall include, at the minimum:

a. Measures to prevent pesticide spills;

- District staff monitors application equipment on a daily basis to ensure it remains in proper working order.
- Spill mitigation kits are placed in all spray vehicles and pesticide storage areas to respond to spills.
- Pesticides are kept in secure locations both on District grounds and while in District vehicles. Only state certified staff handle vector control products.
- Employees are trained on spill prevention and response annually.

b. Measures to ensure that only a minimum and consistent amount is used;

- Spray equipment is calibrated twice each year and is a part of the MOU with California Department of Public Health.
- District recommended rates (within the range of specified label rates) for all vector control products have been determined thru years of applied studies to ensure the proper rates are utilized in each various mosquito breeding habitats found in the Coachella Valley.
- Each Technician utilizes scales and graduated cylinders to measure control products on a daily basis.
- Products are checked out to certified Vector Control Technicians on a daily basis to help ensure accuracy of reporting and limit amount of product on a daily basis.

c. A plan to educate Coalition's or Discharger's staff and pesticide applicator on any potential adverse effects from the pesticides application.

- District applicators (State Cert. Public Health Vector Control Technicians) are required to complete in-house pesticide training yearly and take State certified CEU to maintain their state certification.

d. Descriptions of specific BMPs for each spray mode, e.g. aerial spray, truck spray, hand spray, etc.; Cease and desist order

- District calibrates truck and hand larviciding equipment each year to meet application specifications.
- Field Supervisors review pesticide application records daily to ensure appropriate amounts of material are being used.
- ULV equipment is calibrated annually for output and droplet size to meet label requirements.
- Aerial larvaciding equipment is calibrated by the Contractor.
- Aerial adulticide equipment is calibrated regularly and droplet size will be monitored by the District to ensure droplets meet label requirements. Airplanes used in urban ULV applications and the primary airplane used for rural ULV spraying is equipped with advanced guidance and drift management equipment to ensure the best available technology is being used to place product in the intended spray area. If a secondary

airplane is used in rural ULV applications it will be equipped with an advanced guidance system.

e. Descriptions of specific BMPs for each pesticide product used; and

- The District has determined recommended rates for various products based on years of applied studies in the Coachella Valley. *Please see Exhibit A: Mosquito Larvicides Product Use Guidelines and Exhibit B: Mosquito Adulticide Product Use Guidelines.*

f. Descriptions of specific BMPs for each type of environmental setting (agricultural, urban, and wetlands)

- *Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California*

11. Identification of the Problem. Prior to first pesticide application covered under this General Permit that will result in a discharge of biological and residual pesticides to waters of the US, and at least once each calendar year thereafter prior to the first pesticide application for that calendar year, the Discharger must do the following for each vector management area:

a. If applicable, establish densities for larval and adult vector populations to serve as action threshold(s) for implementing pest management strategies

Only those mosquito sources that District staff determine to represent imminent threats to public health or quality of life are treated. The presence of any mosquito may necessitate treatment, however higher thresholds may be applied depending on the District's resources, disease activity, or local needs. Treatment thresholds are based on a combination of one or more of the following criteria:

- Mosquito species present
- Mosquito stage of development
- Pest, nuisance, or disease potential
- Disease activity
- Mosquito abundance
- Flight range
- Proximity to populated areas
- Size of source
- Presence/absence of natural enemies or predators
- Presence of sensitive/endangered species or habitats.

b. Identify target vector species to develop species-specific pest management strategies based on developmental and behavioral considerations for each species;

Please see the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan.

c. Identify known breeding areas for source reduction, larval control program, and habitat management; and

Any site that holds water for more than 96 hours (4 days) can produce mosquitoes. Source reduction is the District's preferred solution, and whenever possible the District works with property owners to implement long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate the need for continued applications as described in Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California.

d. Analyze existing surveillance data to identify new or unidentified sources of vector problems as well as areas that have recurring vector problems.

This is included in the Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California and the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan that the Districts uses. The District continually collects adult and larval mosquito surveillance data, and sentinel chicken test results and uses them to guide mosquito control activities. The District is also implementing new GIS software that allows for mapping and modeling vector related issues that helps focus field operations.

12. Examination of Alternatives. Dischargers shall continue to examine alternatives to pesticide use and reduce the need for applying larvacides that contain temephos and for spraying adulticides. Such methods include:

a. Evaluating management and treatment options that may impact water quality, non-target organisms, vector resistance, feasibility, and cost effectiveness, such as:

- No action
- Source prevention
- Mechanical or physical source reduction methods
- Cultural methods
- Biological control agents
- Pesticides

If there are no alternatives to pesticides, dischargers shall use the least toxic pesticide necessary to control the target pest.

b. Applying pesticides only when vectors are present at a level that will constitute a nuisance or threat to public health

This describes the District's existing integrated vector management (IVM) program, as well as the practices described in the California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan and Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California that are used by this agency.

13. Correct Use of Pesticides

Coalition's or Discharger's use of pesticides must ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to minimize the impacts caused by pesticide applications. Reasonable precautions include using the proper spraying techniques and equipment, taking account of weather conditions and the need to protect the environment.

This is an existing practice of the District, and is required to comply with the Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR) requirements and the terms of our California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Cooperative Agreement. All pesticide applicators receive annual safety and spill training in addition to their regular continuing education.

14. Specify a website where public notices, required in Section VIII.B, may be found.

<http://www.cvmvcd.org>

D. PAP Processing, Approval, and Modifications

Upon receipt of a PAP, staff will post it on the State Water Board website for a 30-day public comment period. If no comments are received and staff deems the PAP complete, the Deputy Director will issue an NOA within three (3) working days following closure of the comment period. If comments are received, staff will try to address the comments as expeditiously as possible to allow the Deputy Director to issue an NOA within 10 working days. Major changes to the PAP shall be submitted to the Deputy Director for approval. Examples of major changes include using a different product other than what is specified in the PAP, changing an application method that may result in different amounts of pesticides being applied, or adding or deleting BMPs. Since the PAP shall include ALL the water bodies or water body systems in which pesticides are being planned to be applied or may be applied to control vectors and ALL the application areas and the target areas in the system that are being planned to be applied or may be applied, changes in monitoring locations are not considered major changes. However, these changes need to be reported in the annual report.

E. Pesticide Application Log

The Discharger shall maintain a log for each pesticide application. The application log shall contain, at a minimum, the following information, when practical, for larvicide or adulticide applications:

1. Date of application;
2. Location of the application and target areas (e.g., address, crossroads, or map coordinates);
3. Name of applicator;
4. The names of the water bodies treated if known/ named(i.e., canal, creek, lake, etc.);
5. Application details, such as when the application started and stopped, pesticide application rate and concentration, water flow rate of the target area, surface water area, volume of water treated, pesticide(s) and adjuvants used by the Discharger, and volume or mass of each component discharged;

This is an existing practice of the District as required to comply with DPR regulations and our CDPH Cooperative Agreement requirements.

References:

Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California. 2010. Available by download from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Pages/MosquitoBorneDiseases.aspx> or <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php> under the heading Mosquito Control and Repellent Information. Copies may be also requested by calling the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at (916) 552-9730 or the Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District at (760) 342-8287

California Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan. 2010. [Note: this document is updated annually by CDPH]. . Available by download from the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Pages/MosquitoBorneDiseases.aspx> or <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php> under the heading Response Plans and Guidelines. Copies may be also requested by calling the California Department of Public Health—Vector-Borne Disease Section at (916) 552-9730 or the Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District at (760) 342-8287

MVCAC NPDES Coalition Monitoring Plan. 2011.

Copies may requested by calling MVCAC at (916) 231-2141

Exhibit A
Mosquito Larvacide Product Use Guidelines

Mosquito Larvicides Product Use Guidelines

Larvicide Product	Product Application Rate Range	Recommended Dosage Rate	Field Persistence	Recommended Mosquito Habitat Usage in Coachella Valley
Agrique MMF	2 - 5 gal./ac. Freshwater, .35 - 1 gal./ac. Polluted water. Use higher rates with emergent vegetation. Do not use in heavy emergent growth areas and on windy days.	.5 to .75 Gallons/Acre	5-22 days	For control of pupae and larval life stages in ponds, lakes, swamps, ditches and floodwater areas. Portable and irrigation water approved. Effective in open water habitats of Date Gardens, Duck Clubs and Urban Neglected Swimming Pool, Spas, Water Features Catch and Retention Basins. Limited or no effective where considerable emergent plant growth occurs.
Aquaprene Tossals	1-2 tossals per 1/8 acre for <i>Aedes</i> , <i>Anopheles</i> and <i>Psorophora</i> . 2-4 for <i>Culex</i> and <i>Culiseta</i> sp. Use higher rates when vegetation and organic loads are high. Multiply for each 2 feet of water depth.	1-4 pouches per 1/8 acre.	7 days	Apply pre- or post-hatch in fresh and saltwater marshes, irrigated croplands, pastures, vineyards, wastewater treatment facilities, retention basins, ditches and other natural and manmade depressions where mosquitoes may breed. In the Coachella Valley, used for neglected swimming pools, spas and water features for short term control before mosquito fish are planted.
Altoacid Biquettes	1 briquet/10 ft. ² with <4 exchanges / 30 days. Adjust treatment frequency for higher exchange.	same	30 days	Catch basins, ditches, ponds, neglected swimming pools, fountains, etc. Water flow may increase the dissolution and reduce residual life of briquets. Retreatment interval adjusted based on flow adjustment formula. Adjust dosage to account for flow. Retreatment interval may be adjusted based on inspection results.
Altoacid Liquid	3-4 fl. Oz. / ac. Mix with water to appropriate volume to give the rate per acre.	3.5 oz. per Acre	7 - 10 days	Irrigated cropland, pastures without removal of grazing livestock, natural and manmade depressions that are infrequently flooded and aren't highly organic. Has no effect on mosquitoes that reach pupal stage prior to treatment.
Altoacid Pellets	2.5 - 10 lbs/ac. Use higher rates in deep ponds, or high vegetation or pollution or high mosquito populations.	7.5 to 8 Pounds per Acre	30 days	Apply evenly up to 15 days prior to flooding or at any stage of larval development. Has no effect on mosquitoes that reach pupae stage prior to treatment. Excellent control product for long term control in Duck Club Ponds, Salton Sea marshes, urban retention basin and neglected pools with low organic content and other <i>Culex</i> long term sources.
Altoacid XR Ingot	1 briquet/100 ft. ² up to 2 ft. deep. Plus one per 2 ft. additional depth. Adjust retreat interval for flow.	same	150 days	Catch basins, ditches, ponds, fountains, etc. Water flow may increase the dissolution and reduce residual life of ingots. Adjust dosage to account for flow. Retreatment interval may be adjusted based on inspection results.
Teknar HP-D	4-32 oz./ac. Higher rates with polluted, moderate organic content, water depth greater than two feet or high suspended solids	16 fl. Ounces per Acre	1 - 3 days	Any water site except treated, finished drinking water reservoirs or drinking water recirculates. Chlorination only through basin, furrow or border irrigation systems. Effective on 1st-3rd instar larval stages. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.
Vectobac 12AS	4-32 oz./ac. Use higher rates when 3rd instar predominate, mosquito populations are high, water that is heavily polluted or high in algae.	16 fl. Ounces per Acre	1 - 3 days	Ditches, flood water, ponds, pastures, storm water retention areas, and salt marshes. Standing water in fields of certain crops is also allowed. (check label). Effective on 1st-3rd instar larval stages. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.
Vectobac G	2.5 - 20 lbs/ac. Use higher rates when mosquito populations are high, or water is heavily polluted or high in algae.	10 Pounds/Acre	3 - 7 days	Ditches, flood water, ponds, pastures, storm water retention areas, and salt marshes. Standing water in fields of certain crops is also allowed. (check label). Effective on 1st-3rd instar larval stages. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.
Vectobac VDG	1.75 - 14 oz. / acre. Use higher rates in polluted water or when late 3rd instar stage predominate or on concentrated populations	1 Pound /Acre	3 - 7 days	Ditches, flood water, ponds, pastures, storm water retention areas, and salt marshes. Standing water in fields of certain crops is also allowed. (check label). Effective on 1st-3rd instar larval stages. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.
Vectobac CG	5 - 20 lbs./ac. Use higher use rates where extended residual control is required, water deeper than two feet or in dense surface cover.	10 Pounds/ Acre	7 - 15 days	Ditches, flood water, ponds, pastures, storm water retention areas, and salt marshes. Standing water in fields of certain crops is also allowed. (check label). Effective on 1st-3rd instar larval stages. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 F.
Vectobac VDG	1 - 1.5 lbs./ac. Use higher use rates where extended residual control is required, water deeper than two feet or in dense surface cover.	1 Pound/ac	Up to 20 Days	Aquatic environments with high organic content such as Waste Water Treatment Facility ponds and wetlands, processing plant effluent ponds and fish farm production effluent ponds. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.
Vectobac WSP	1 pouch per 50 ft treated on the basis of surface area. Can be applied to areas containing fish or contact with humans, pets, livestock, birds and wildlife	1 pouch per 50 ft ²	Reapply as needed after 1-4 weeks	Any location where water accumulates and remains standing for periods of time and effective in high organic sources. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.
Duplex Liquid	Mixture of 16 fluid ounces of Vectobac (Bn) liquid in combination with 3.5 to 4 fluid ounces of Altoacid Liquid/Liquid Used per acre.	16 Ounces of Bn & 4.0 Ounces of Altoacid Liquid/Liquid	7-10 Days	Ditches, flood water, ponds, pastures, storm water retention areas, and salt marshes. Standing water in fields of certain crops is also allowed. (check label). Used in date gardens, Salton Sea marshes and duck club ponds. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.
Vecto Mix Granules	5 - 20 lbs./ac. Use higher use rates where extended residual control is required, water deeper than two feet or in dense surface cover.	10 Pounds Total 8 lbs. Vectobac 2 lbs. Vectobac	20 Days	Aquatic environments with high organic content such as Waste Water Treatment facility ponds and wetlands, processing plant effluent ponds and fish production effluent ponds. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.
Vecto Mix VDG	1 - 1.5 lbs./ac. Use higher use rates where extended residual control is required, water deeper than two feet and in dense surface cover and very high organic content.	1.5 Pounds Total 1 lb. Vectobac 5 lb. Vectobac	Up to 20 Days	Aquatic environments with high organic content such as Waste Water Treatment facility ponds and wetlands, processing plant effluent ponds and fish production effluent ponds. DO NOT USE WHEN WATER TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 55 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

Note: Always refer to the product label and MSDS for product usage and PPE requirements.

Exhibit B
Mosquito Adulticide Product Use Guidelines

Mosquito Adulticide Product Use Guidelines

Product	Product Application Rate, (Label)	Active Ingredient	Mode of Action	CVM/VCD Recommended Habitat Use	Persistence
Aqua-Reslin	.007 pounds permethrin/acre for ULV applications. For barrier treatments do not exceed .1 lbs. AI/acre.	Permethrin (microencapsulated), 20%, Piperonyl Butoxide, 20%	Axonic nerve toxin	.007 pounds permethrin/acre for ULV applications. For barrier treatments do not exceed .1 lbs. AI/acre. Dilute with water only	Not specified on label.
BVA 13 Oil	Use as diluent in resmethrin, pyrethrum or pyrethroid based mosquito adulticide where for dilution of product is required.	Refined Petroleum Distillate, 100%	diluent	Use as necessary to dilute oil based adulticide products to achieve proper application rates. Use only with aerial applications. Approved for a wide variety of crops.	Diluent only
Demand CS	Structural or vegetation barrier treatment applied at 2 - 8 fl. oz. Demand CS/ 1000 sq. ft. of treated surface area.	Lambda-cyhalothrin, microencapsulated pyrethroid, 9.7%	Axonic nerve toxin	Structural or vegetation barrier treatment applied to the surface at .6 fl. oz. of Demand CS / 1000 sq. ft. of treated surface area to contact adult mosquitoes upon landing and resting on the treated surface.	Apply at 7 day intervals for residual control
Pyrenone 25-5	.0025 pounds of pyrethrin per acre for ground or aerial ULV application. May be diluted with BVA 13 oil to proper application rate.	Pyrethrins 5.0%, Piperonyl Butoxide, 25%	Axonic nerve toxin	.0025 pounds of pyrethrin per acre for ground or aerial fogging application. May be diluted with BVA 13 oil (2 parts Oil to 1 part Pyrenone), for proper application rate. Contains .367 pounds pyrethrins/gallon. Observe all District adulticiding protocols	Contact insecticide, no residual
Pyrocide 7396	.0025 pounds of pyrethrin per acre for ground or aerial ULV application. May be diluted with BVA 13 oil to proper application rate.	Pyrethrins 5.0%, Piperonyl Butoxide, 25%	Axonic nerve toxin	.0025 pounds of pyrethrin per acre for ground or aerial fogging application. May be diluted with BVA 13 Oil (2:1 Ratio of Oil to Pyrenone) for proper application rate. Contains .367 pounds pyrethrins/gallon. Observe all District adulticiding protocols.	Contact insecticide, no residual
EcoExempt MC	Not specified by the label. Use 3 oz. EcoExempt MC/1000 ft ² for barrier applications w/1:1 EcoEmulsifier. Dilute with water. Use >1 gal. solution per 1000 ft ² .	rosemary oil 18.0%, Cinnamon Oil 2.0%, Lemongrass Oil 2.0%, Wintergreen oil, Isopropyl Myristate, Lecithin 78%	Not specified by the label	Not specified by the label. Use as a treatment to provide rapid knockdown/kill and residual protection of Mosquitoes and other flying insects. This product is generally regarded as safe.	Not specified by the label
Pro-flush PF - 16	As needed to flush and clean ULV equipment following an adulticide application	Ethanol <40%, Methanol <2%, and Methyl Isobutyl Ketone < 9%	Water and oil solvent	Flush ULV equipment with undiluted pro-flush for at least 3 minutes following adulticide application that used a non-water soluble product. Do not use with Aqua-Reslin	Solvent only



Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District

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E-mail: CVmosquito@cvmvcd.org • Website: www.cvmvcd.org

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The Honorable John F. Tavaglione
The Honorable Jeff Stone
The Honorable John J. Benoit
The Honorable Marion Ashley
Bureau of Land Management – South Coast Field Office
California Department of Fish & Game, Region 6
Caltrans District #8
Department of Pesticide Regulations
Regional Water Control Board Region 7
Riverside County Agricultural Commissioner
Riverside County Department of Environmental Health
Coachella Valley Water District
Mission Springs Water District
Imperial Irrigation District

Desert Water Agency
Indio Water Authority
Valley Sanitary District
Torrez Martinez Tribe
City of Desert Hot Springs
City of Palm Springs
City of Cathedral City
City of Rancho Mirage
City of Indian Wells
City of Palm Desert
City of La Quinta
City of Indio
City of Coachella

**Subject: The Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District
Notice of Intent to apply aquatic larvacides and adulticides for vector
control as part of the District's Integrated Vector Management
program.**

Time Period / Purpose:

January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011 as needed for the suppression of vector populations and arbovirus transmission when non-chemical strategies aren't feasible.

Application Locations and Application Types:

Throughout the Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District (see District Map; Attachment A) by

- Ultra Low Volume(ULV) and Barrier adulticide applications
- Larvaciding applications

Applications are made based on key vector and arbovirus surveillance indicators. All pesticide labeling requirements are complied with during application of vector control products.

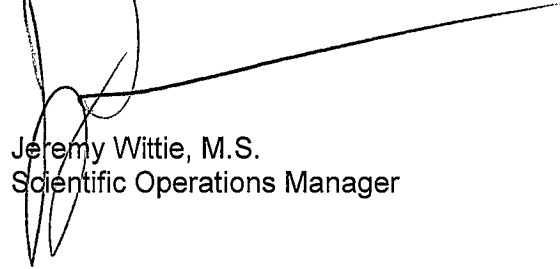
Vector Control Products:

See Attachment B for a list of all federally approved, California registered public health pesticides that may be used within the District boundaries.

Additional Information:

If you have any questions regarding this Notice, please contact District headquarters at 760-342-8287.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'J' followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Jeremy Wittie, M.S.
Scientific Operations Manager